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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARK ROAD,
OXFORD

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR

1951

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

(T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

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Printed by Joseph Ward & Co., Church Street, Dewsbury.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1951).

Chairman—Councillor J. HARTLEY

Vice-Chairman—Alderman A. SUGDEN, J.P.

The Mayor (Councillor John E. McDonald, J.P.) (*ex-officio*)

Alderman T. LEE, J.P.

Councillor H. MOODY

Alderman M. SCARGILL,

Councillor A. R. REED

Councillor R. W. BLAKEY

Councillor W. WEST

Councillor F. W. CRAVEN

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1951).

Chairman—Councillor W. H. HOOPER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor C. W. BOOTHROYD

The Mayor (Councillor John E. McDonald, J.P.) (*ex-officio*)

Alderman F. W. TONG

Councillor M. MCCARTHY

Councillor J. HARTLEY

Councillor T. WALKER

Councillor V. S. LYLES

Councillor C. RIGG

Councillor J. E. BROWN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1951.

Medical Officer of Health—

T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

I. D. M. NELSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Resigned 30/9/51)

M. FAROOQ, B.Sc., M.B.B.S. (Bombay), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.
(From 22/10/51).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

†MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

NORAH A. HODGKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

†J. M. FITTON, F.R.C.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

†E. S. TAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

†Dr. Fox is an officer of the Hospital Management Committee : 49% of her salary is paid by the corporation on account of corporation maternity clinics.

†With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Senior Dental Officer—

J. R. TUXFORD, L.D.S.

Dental Officers—

(2 vacancies).

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Sanitary Science.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

F. T. HARRISON, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Smoke Ins.,
Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Inst. San. Eng. (Resigned 2/6/51).

W. GILCHRIST, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., D.P.A. (From 5/7/51).

District Sanitary Inspectors—

W. F. WELLER, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Smoke Ins.

D. H. BRADBURY, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins.

L. WHITELEY, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins. (Resigned 31/7/51).

C. KELLY, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins. (From 1/9/51).

C. PARKER, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins. (From 1/9/51).

Elghtlands Day Nursery—

Matron—J. MARTIN, N.S.C.N.

Ravensthorpe Day Nursery—

Matron—C. WHITEFORD, S.R.F.N.

Health Visitors—

K. MAHON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

D. J. LAWLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor.

C. PETRIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

K. M. WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

C. BALMFORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate

J. BURTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate
(From 1/10/51).

Temporary Health Nurses—

H. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Resigned 31/8/51).

*N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor.

Physiotherapist—

B. E. NAYLOR.

Student Health Visitors—

B. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1/10/51).

District Nurses—Home Nursing Service—

E. HUMPHRIES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
 N. WRAITHMELL, S.R.N.
 J. WISEMAN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
 E. NORMAN, S.R.N.
 *D. BLACKBURN, S.R.N.
 *L. GATES, S.R.N.
 *J. M. READ, S.R.N. (From 16/7/51).
 *C. D. SMITH, S.E.A.N.
 *R. M. GLOVER, S.E.A.N. (From 26/2/51).
 *M. WOOD, S.E.A.N. (From 1/2/51).

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—

M. CORRIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., (Matron, Moorlands Maternity Home).

Municipal Midwives—

N. CROFT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. HAMMERTON, S.C.M.
 E. H. SPENCER, S.C.M.
 F. K. WAIN, S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor—

F. GLOAG, S.R.N., T.A. Cert.

V.D. Social Worker—

*G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Authorised Officers and Mental Deficiency Visitors—

*H. ROBERTS.
 *H. A. WILMAN.
 *N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

Mental Health Worker—

K. CHAFFER.

Borough Analyst—

*F. W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Chief Clerk—

E. AUTY, C.R.S.I.

Clerical Staff—

H. TRANMER, D.P.A. (From 12/11/51)
 K. E. MARJASON (Resigned 31/8/51).
 W. E. LLOYD (Resigned 28/2/51).
 H. WOOD (Resigned 2/6/51).
 W. FIRTH.
 A. EVANS (From 1/4/51).
 Miss D. NODDINGS.
 Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD.
 Miss M. PARKER.
 Mrs. D. MIDGELEY.
 Miss D. TRAVIS
 Miss P. HEALEY (From 13/8/51).
 R. T. POLLARD (Resigned 30/9/51).
 A. CLOUGH (H.M. Forces 6/50).
 Miss J. ARCHER.
 Miss S. LEDGARD.

*Part-time.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1951.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

DEWSBURY,

1st August, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health services for Dewsbury for the year 1951.

The Registrar General estimated the civilian population of the town at mid-1951 at 52,990, a decrease of 150 on the corresponding figure for 1950. The natural increase in the population of Dewsbury (that is the excess of live births over deaths) during the year was 185.

Live births registered were 950 composing 471 males and 479 females. Of this number 57 or 6%, were illegitimate as compared with 53 or 5·6% in 1950. The birth rate for the year was 17·93 as compared with 17·7 for the previous year. The local live birth rate was above the national figure of 15·5.

The Still Birth Rate was 19·61 per 1,000 total births a considerable decrease on the previous year's figure of 28·92.

The death rate of 14·44 per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 12·5 and an increase on the town's 1950 death rate of 13·41. The heaviest mortality was caused by the group including heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system, which accounted for 277 deaths or 36·2% of the total of 765 deaths from all causes, and a death rate of 5·2 per 1,000 persons living. Cancer (all forms) was responsible for 106 deaths and a death rate of 2·0 per 1,000 persons living and causing 13·8% of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 17 deaths, giving a death rate of 0·32 per 1,000 living as against 0·28 in 1950. For the second year in succession there were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Out of a total of 765 deaths, 514, *i.e.*, 67·1% were in persons over 65 years of age, and 173 *i.e.*, 22·6% were in persons between 45-65 years of age. It will thus be seen that 89·7% of all deaths were in persons over 45 years of age.

The Infant Death Rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births was 35·79. The national figure was 29·6 and that of the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) was 33·9.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (other than tuberculosis) which occurred in Dewsbury during 1951 was 1,055 as against 974 in 1950. Of this total approximately 50% were measles, 32% whooping cough, 6% scarlet fever, 5% dysentery and 5% pneumonia. There were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The number of children from 0-15 years of age who received a complete course of diphtheria prophylactic was 586, compared with 624 for 1950, and 673 for 1949. This gradual fall is a matter of some concern and is probably due to the fact that the incidence of diphtheria has shown a most satisfactory decline during recent years, *e.g.*, in England and Wales deaths have fallen from a pre-war average of 2,800 p.a. to 49 in 1950, and cases have declined from a pre-war average of 55,000 p.a. to 980 in 1950. It is of interest to note that over 9,000,000 children have been immunised since 1941, the year in which the Ministry of Health sponsored its diphtheria immunisation scheme. In Dewsbury there has been no death from diphtheria since 1945. In some ways this gradual fall in the number of immunisations can be compared with vaccination against smallpox, the number of children who are vaccinated being very small indeed, presumably because the chance of contracting smallpox in this country is so limited. It seems that the only sure way of stimulating parents to take full advantage of immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox is to have an epidemic of these diseases and it must be remembered such an epidemic can occur anytime, without warning, particularly amongst an unprotected population.

Immunisation against whooping cough is also available at the authority's clinics and the results of a large field trial conducted by the Medical Research Council indicate that the anti-whooping cough vaccines are of considerable value in diminishing the incidence of this disease. Whooping Cough is a most debilitating disease and it is to be hoped that the prospect of its eventual reduction by a campaign similar to that employed for diphtheria will in the near future become effective.

Housing

The provision of houses is still top priority. So much has previously been written about the desirability of all families having their own homes that further discussion would simply be repetition. Suffice it to say that good housing is highly conducive to mental and physical well-being, and as such should be pursued with the utmost vigour.

During the year the Housing Committee decided all cases who applied for rehousing on medical grounds must produce a doctor's certificate, which is forwarded to the Health Department. On receipt of this certificate, the case is investigated by members of the staff of the Health Department and the Medical Officer of Health from these reports decides whether the case is

worthy of recommendation to the Housing Committee for priority. Owing to the extreme shortage of housing and the long waiting lists only the "worst of the worse cases" can receive a recommendation for new housing, and this often means that a seriously ill person who is living in reasonable housing conditions will receive no priority. It must be stressed that every case receives complete investigation, and the fact that one person makes the final decision in all cases, ensures that the same principles of treatment are assured to all applicants. Tuberculosis cases, where it is necessary for the affected person to have a room of his or her own, receive top priority. This action is to be commended as it not only gives more chance for the patient to recover, but also plays a part in the prevention of the transmission of the disease to other persons.

Approximately 90% of the milk supply of the town is pasteurised and it is interesting to note that only one sample of milk which was sent for bacteriological examination for B. Tuberculosis was positive. This sample was taken from ordinary milk, *i.e.*, milk which had received no treatment and did not come from an attested herd. All the necessary measures were taken to deal with this matter.

The implementation of the Model Byelaws adopted by the Council last year, which aim at producing and selling clean food continues, and although there remains much to do and many difficulties to overcome, there is willing co-operation between producers and retailers and their employees with the public health employee of the Corporation. Such co-operation augurs well for the future.

The duties laid upon the Local Authority by the National Health Service Act, 1946, viz., Maternity and Child Welfare, Health Visiting, Midwifery, Home Help and District Nursing, Ambulance Service, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care and Mental Health were carried out with zeal and efficiency by the members of the Health Department, and full information regarding these duties will be found in this report.

The Home Nursing Service attended 805 cases, and in doing so paid 17,762 visits. There is no doubt that many of these cases would have had to be admitted to hospital if such a service had not been available. In addition to saving the cost of expensive hospital treatment, patients are enabled to remain in their own homes, a course which the vast majority prefer. The large number of letters received at this office from grateful patients show how much this service is appreciated.

The Home Help Service carried out 28,755 hours of work, *i.e.*, 4,700 more hours than the previous year. Many persons are inclined to look upon this service as purely a domestic agency, and do not realise that before any help can be given a recommendation must be given from some medical source. Each case is carefully reviewed, the number of hours of service required is assessed, and all efforts are made to give these hours and a continuity of service. Unfortunately a confinement case which receives top priority often applies without previous notice for immediate help, and this means a home help has to be diverted from less necessitous cases to the confinement case. As a result several cases who receive home help over a long period may have to be without for a short time. Similar difficulties arise when a Home Help has to leave her work as a result of sudden illness. This complication has been unavoidable as Home Helps have been difficult to obtain and each one is fully employed. Now that recruitment is becoming a little easier it may be possible to have one or two home helps who on receipt of a small retaining fee would be willing to be called upon in an emergency.

The Home Help Service is not free, and the amount paid per hour depends upon the income of the applicants, and is based upon an agreed scale. Many cases, including old age pensioners, because of their low income, and according to the scale, receive the service free of charge.

I am firmly convinced that this service like that of the Home Nurses, plays a large part in relieving the anxiety which often accompanies acute or chronic illness and debility, and so brings that comfort and relief which is so essential for early recovery, peace of mind, and happiness in one's home.

Mention must be made of the Health Visitor whose duty is defined as being "for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection." She continues to play the most important role in the Public Health Services. She deals with the family as a whole, acting as a friend and adviser in all matters appertaining to the promotion of good health and the prevention of illness. She works in close contact with the family doctor assisting him whenever possible with the welfare of his patients. With the ageing population her role will become more and more important as the number of households requiring help and advice will increase. This fact will also mean that the section of the town allotted to each Health Visitor will have to be correspondingly smaller if she is to do her work effectively, and thus the number of Health Visitors will have to be increased.

Unfortunately at the present time and most probably for some considerable time to come, the recruitment of Health Visitors will be extremely limited. Whether this is due to the present salary scales or to the lengthy period involved in securing the necessary qualifications (S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate) or to both these factors is a matter worthy of urgent consideration.

It will be noted that the Ambulance Service consisting of both Ambulances and Sitting Case Cars, showed a decrease of 1,120 in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year, and a corresponding decrease of 8,767 miles in the year's mileage. It does appear that such a reduction or at least part of it, may be due to the steps which have been taken in conjunction with the Hospital authorities and the General Practitioners to deal with any possible abuse of the Service. The Ambulance personnel are fully alive to any possible abuse and report doubtful cases to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation. It must be stated that the number of such cases is now extremely low and, it is my opinion, that an effective and efficient service is functioning.

I am pleased to report that progress is being made with the erection of an Occupation Centre at Savile Town for mentally defective children incapable of being educated at school, and it is hoped that the building will be completed towards the end of 1952. At the present time no facilities exist for dealing adequately with this particular type of child.

In conclusion may I tender to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support so freely given.

May I also thank the Town Clerk and other officers of the Council for their generous co-operation and help, and lastly and by no means the least, my own staff professional and clerical for their splendid work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. ROBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	52,990
Number of Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	17,160
Back-to-back houses	...	...	...	...	approx.	4,000
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£313,943

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. A. E. Richardson) for the financial statement below, showing the cost of the health services for the year ending 31st March, 1952.

Public Health Service.

Sanitary Services (Net expenditure)	£6,753
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Local Health Services.

					Net Cost before Deduction of Grant
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children	£13,644
Section 23.	Midwives Services	...	...	...	£2,705
Section 24.	Health Visiting	...	...	...	£3,720
Section 25.	Home Nursing	...	...	...	£4,777
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	£449
Section 27.	Ambulance Services	...	...	...	£9,344
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness. Care and After Care	...	...	...	£2,867
Section 29.	Home Helps	...	...	...	£4,212
Section 51.	Mental Health Services	...	...	...	£1,810
	Occupation Centre	...	...	...	£38
Public Health Act, 1936—					
	Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	£80
	Central Council for Health Education	...	...	...	£20
	Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948	...	...	...	£10
Total					£43,676

Vital Statistics.

	1951			1950
	Male	Female	Total	Totals
Number of Live Births :				
Legitimate	448	445	893	887
Illegitimate	23	34	57	53
TOTAL ...	471	479	950	940
Number of Still Births :				
Legitimate	6	12	18	24
Illegitimate	1	—	1	4
TOTAL ...	7	12	19	28
Total Number of Births, Live and Still :				
Legitimate	454	457	911	911
Illegitimate	24	34	58	57
TOTAL ...	478	491	969	968
Total Number of Deaths ...	374	391	765	713
Deaths (under 1 year) :				
Legitimate Infants ...	18	14	32	21
Illegitimate Infants ...	1	1	2	2
TOTAL ...	19	15	34	23
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :				
Legitimate Infants ...	11	7	18	10
Illegitimate Infants ...	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	11	7	18	12

Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and Wales, 1951.

	Dewsbury 1951	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	Dewsbury 1950
Rate per 1,000 Population :				
Live Births	17.93	15.5	17.3	17.7
Still-births	0.36	0.36	0.45	0.53
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :				
All causes	14.44	12.5	13.4	13.41
Typhoid & Para-typhoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.09
Measles	0.00	Not Available		0.00
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.32	0.31	0.37	0.28
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.00			0.00
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	19.61	Not Available		28.92
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :				
Diarrhoea & Enteritis Deaths				
(Under 2 years)	6.32	1.4	1.6	6.38
Deaths under one year ...	35.79	29.6	33.9	24.47
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :				
Sepsis of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	0.00	0.10	Not Available	
Abortion with toxæmia ...	0.00	0.00	"	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ...	0.00	0.24	"	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.00	0.13	"	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ...	0.00	0.05	"	
Abortion with sepsis ...	0.00	0.09	"	
Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.18	"	

} 2.07

Population.

1931 Census—54,302.

1951 Census (Preliminary Report)—53,476.

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages), in 1951 to be 52,990 a decrease of 150 on the total for 1950.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 185.

Birth Rate.

In 1951, the number of live births was 950, 10 more than in 1950, giving a birth rate of 17·93 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 17·7.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 15·5 per 1,000 population for 1951.

The birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1941 are as follows :—

		<i>Birth Rate</i>		<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1941	...	14·7	...	6·31
1942	...	17·3	...	1·14
1943	...	18·7	...	1·07
1944	...	20·8	...	1·8
1945	...	18·1	...	Nil
1946	...	20·4	...	1·90
1947	...	23·9	...	2·41
1948	...	19·3	...	Nil
1949	...	19·2	...	Nil
1950	...	17·7	...	2·07
1951	...	17·93	...	Nil

Death Rate.

In 1951 the number of deaths was 765, an increase of 52 compared with the previous year and the death rate was 14·44 per 1,000 population compared with 13·41 in 1950.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1951 was 12·5 per 1,000 population.

The following Table gives an Analysis of the Causes of Death :
Causes of Death 1951 and comparison with 1950 figures.

Registrar-General's figures.

Classifica- tion No.		M.	F.	Total 1951	Total 1950
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	10	7	17	15
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1	3
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	1	2	3	—
6	Meningococcal infections	1	1	2	2
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2
8	Measles	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	8	14	23
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	10	2	12	8
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10	13
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6	7
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	30	34	64	57
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	2
16	Diabetes	—	2	2	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	44	69	113	100
18	Coronary disease, angina	50	34	84	82
19	Hypertension with heart disease	11	14	25	29
20	Other heart diseases	68	76	144	125
21	Other circulatory diseases	12	12	24	25
22	Influenza	9	10	19	5
23	Pneumonia	17	19	36	24
24	Bronchitis	34	26	60	49
25	Other respiratory diseases	3	2	5	8
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	4	11	7
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2	6	11
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	9	13	12
29	Hyperplasia of prostate... ..	—	—	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	2
31	Congenital malformations	1	2	3	6
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	31	31	62	67
33	Motor vehicle accidents... ..	2	—	2	6
34	All other accidents	9	4	13	10
35	Suicide	5	3	8	6
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2	1
	Total	374	391	765	713

Year	Population	Total Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Death Rate England and Wales	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
								Dewsbury	England and Wales
1910	51,224	1061	20.7	24.8	846	16.5	13.4	147.0	106
1911	53,411	1160	21.7	24.4	932	17.4	14.6	154.3	130
1912	53,630	1199	22.35	23.8	828	15.4	13.3	102.5	95
1913	53,856	1261	23.4	24.1	907	16.8	13.8	131.3	109
1914	54,082	1293	23.9	23.8	860	15.9	14.0	113.7	105
1915	53,299	1135	20.98	21.9	913	17.12	15.7	116.3	110
1916	51,855	1104	19.5	20.9	791	15.2	14.4	94.2	91
1917	52,244	925	15.8	17.8	739	14.1	14.4	97.0	96
1918	47,101	919	17.4	17.7	956	20.25	17.6	112.0	97
1919	52,969	1056	19.1	18.5	930	17.5	13.8	110.7	89
1920	55,080	1271	23.07	25.4	784	14.2	12.4	110.1	80
1921	54,164	1197	22.08	22.4	810	14.9	12.1	121.9	83
1922	55,100	1004	18.2	20.6	745	13.32	12.9	107.5	77
1923	55,424	942	17.05	19.7	803	14.0	11.6	82.8	69
1924	55,121	1022	17.8	18.8	845	14.3	12.2	89.04	75
1925	54,790	946	17.2	18.3	823	15.0	12.2	105.7	75
1926	53,630	910	16.96	17.8	729	13.59	11.6	89.0	70
1927	53,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69
1928	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	65
1929	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	936	17.6	13.4	93.4	74
1930	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	697	13.1	11.4	64.2	60
1931	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66
1932	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65
1933	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64
1934	53,450	734	13.7	14.8	675	12.6	11.8	57.2	59
1935	53,400	761	14.3	14.7	691	12.9	11.7	52.6	57
1936	53,230	788	14.8	14.8	836	15.5	12.1	68.5	59
1937	53,050	805	15.17	14.9	785	14.8	12.4	62.1	58
1938	52,860	753	14.24	15.1	704	13.3	11.6	51.2	53
1939	52,600	763	14.42	15.0	700	13.3	12.1	49.7	50
1940	50,630	754	14.89	14.6	791	15.6	14.3	51.3	55
1941	50,330	745	14.7	14.2	710	14.11	12.9	62.9	59
1942	48,880	848	17.3	15.8	694	14.2	11.6	70.7	49
1943	47,510	891	18.75	16.5	757	15.9	12.1	50.5	49
1944	46,910	979	20.87	17.6	662	14.11	11.9	36.7	46
1945	46,650	848	18.18	16.1	727	15.58	11.4	48.35	46
1946	49,670	1012	20.37	19.1	702	14.13	11.5	41.5	43
1947	50,880	1217	23.91	20.5	751	14.76	12.0	45.19	41
1948	52,550	1015	19.32	17.9	692	13.17	10.8	40.39	34
1949	52,740	1011	19.17	16.7	767	14.54	11.7	30.66	32
1950	53,140	940	17.7	15.8	713	13.4	11.6	24.47	30
1951	52,980	950	17.93	15.5	765	14.44	12.5	35.79	29.6

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.

Registrar General's Figures 1951.

	Under 1		1—5		5—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65—75		75 and Over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
erculosis, respiratory ...								3	3	3	5	1	2				10	7
erculosis, other ...																		
ilitic diseases ...															1		1	
theria ...																		
oping Cough ...	1	2															1	2
ingococcal infections ...			1			1											1	1
e poliomyelitis ...																		
sles ...																		
er infective and parasitic seases ...		1							1		1						2	1
gnant neoplasm, stomach ...								1			3	2	2	4	1	1	6	8
gnant neoplasm, lung, onchus ...											6	1	3		1	1	10	2
gnant neoplasm, breast ...										2		3		3		2		10
gnant neoplasm, uterus ...												4		1		1		6
er malignant and lymphatic oplasms ...									1	1	9	14	11	6	9	13	30	34
kaemia, aleukaemia ...													1				1	
betes ...												1		1				2
cular lesions of nervous system										2	5	5	23	21	16	41	44	69
onary disease, angina ...									3		20	9	16	17	11	8	50	34
ertension with heart disease											1	3	6	7	4	4	11	14
er heart diseases ...									3	2	10	12	19	25	36	37	68	76
er circulatory diseases ...									1		3	2	3	3	5	7	12	12
uenza ...											2	1	3	8	4	1	9	10
umonia ...	1	4		1							4		3	2	9	12	17	19
nchitis ...							1		1		13	4	13	8	6	14	34	26
er respiratory diseases ...											1		1		1	2	3	2
er of stomach and duodenum											4		2	3	1	1	7	4
tritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2															4	2
hritis and nephrosis ...											1	1	2	4	1	4	4	9
erplasia of prostate ...																		
gnancy, childbirth and ortion ...																		
genital malformations ...	1	1										1					1	2
er defined and ill-defined iseases ...	11	5				1	1		2	2	7	4	5	3	5	16	31	31
or vehicle accidents ...							1				1						2	
other accidents ...	1					1	1				4			1	2	3	9	4
icide ...									1	1	4	1		1			5	3
nicide and operations of war									1	1							1	1
Total ...	19	15	1	1	1	2	4	4	17	14	104	69	115	118	113	168	374	391

Deaths Occurring in Hospitals and Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 237 or 31% of the total number of deaths.

Infant Death Rates.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	...	35·83
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	...	35·09
All infants per 1,000 Live Births	... ..	35·79
England and Wales (All infants per 1,000 Live Births)	...	29·6

Deaths under one year (per 1,000 live births)

	1949	1950	1951
England and Wales	32·00	29·8	29·6
Dewsbury	30·66	24·47	35·79

Deaths of Infants under 1 year — 1951.

Disease	Under 1 Day		1 Day— 1 week		1 week— 4 weeks		4 weeks— 3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	11	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	2	1	7	3	2	3	5	—	—	6	3	—	—	2	19	15

Total number of deaths under 28 days old was 18 or 53% of all infant deaths.

Neonatal death rate = 19 per 1,000 live births.

22

22

22

22

Premature Babies.

There were 56 live premature babies born in the County Borough of Dewsbury during 1951 representing 5·9% of the live births.

(a) The total number of premature babies who were born :

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	49

(b) The number of those born at home :

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	6
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	Nil
(iii) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	Nil
(iv) who survived at the end of one month	...	7

(c) The number of those born in hospital :

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	3
(ii) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	4
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	...	41

Of 56 premature babies (*i.e.*, 5½ lb. weight or less at birth) 20 were males and 36 females. They included 4 pair of twins and two children were twins to infants who were not premature on birth weight.

Premature Infants 1944-1951.

Year	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of premature infants born	27	26	49	91	64	69	51	56
No. of Live births	979	848	1012	1217	1015	1011	940	950
Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births	2·8%	3·1%	4·8%	7·5%	6·3%	6·8%	5·4%	5·9%

The following table shews that of the 56 premature infants born during 1951, 9 (16%) are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 30 (53·6%) are known to have survived to one year of age, 15 are alive but less than one year of age at the time of writing and 2 have left the district.

Premature Births, 1951.
Chart as at 31st July, 1952—Showing Information Relating to Premature Infants

Number of Premature Infants born during 1951			Weight	Deaths of Premature Infants			Premature Infants Alive (31/7/52)					
							Under 1 year		Over 1 year		Untraced	
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2	—	2		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	3	Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	6	10	Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	—	1
7	5	12	Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	3	—	3	2	—	2	5	—	—
6	23	29	Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	1	—	1	2	7	3	15	—	1
20	36	56	Totals	7	2	9	6	9	7	23	—	2

Marriages.

Mr. B. C. Amies, Superintendent Registrar, has kindly furnished the following information :—

The number of marriage ceremonies during the year 1951 was 487 :—

(a)	In the Church of England	...	...	...	229
(b)	In other chapels and churches	...	...	...	118
(c)	At the Register Office	...	...	...	140

Marriages 1940-1951.

Year.				
1940	...	...	...	617
1941	...	...	...	526
1942	...	...	...	498
1943	...	...	...	352
1944	...	...	...	379
1945	...	...	...	521
1946	...	...	...	570
1947	...	...	...	571
1948	...	...	...	551
1949	...	...	...	499
1950	...	...	...	482
1951	...	...	...	487

Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade and its associated industries, workshops, the distributive trades, coal mining, and cleaning and dyeing. Female labour is important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre.

Unemployment.

I am indebted to Mr. Dixon, Manager of the Dewsbury Labour Exchange, for the information given below :—

Registered Unemployed.

1951	Males	Females	Total
January	107	28	135
April	89	39	128
July	82	32	114
October	123	7	130

(The above figures include non-claimants who are registered for employment only, and are not in receipt of unemployment benefit).

The total number of cases placed in employment by the Resettlement Officer during the period was 62, 57 Males and 5 Females.

Housing.

For housing inspection statistics see Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 88.

I am indebted to the Borough Architect's Department for the following statistical information.

The number of houses completed in the borough during the year by private enterprise was 21 and the number completed by the Corporation was 246.

Houses built by private enterprise :—

1946	...	...	...	...	31
1947	...	...	...	...	34
1948	...	...	...	...	14
1949	...	...	...	...	13
1950	...	...	...	...	13
1951	...	...	...	...	21

Houses built by local authority :—

1946	...	...	...	...	111
1947	...	...	...	...	161
1948	...	...	...	...	149
1949	...	...	...	...	94
1950	...	...	...	...	172
1951	...	...	...	...	246

The number of houses completed by the Corporation in 1951 comprised 64 three-bedroom traditional type brick houses, 114 two-bedroom traditional type brick houses, 2 two-bedroom bungalows and 66 one-bedroom bungalows.

In addition four houses were completed for occupation by members of the fire brigade.

Blind Persons.

Mr. B. C. Amies, Chief Officer of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of blind persons on the Register on 31st December, 1951, was 143, as shown in the following table :—

Ages	Partially Blind			Totally Blind		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	—	1	—	—	—
15—20	1	—	1	—	—	—
20—30	2	1	3	—	2	2
30—40	4	2	6	1	—	1
40—50	8	4	12	1	—	1
50—60	7	12	19	3	1	4
60—70	12	15	27	1	2	3
Over 70	32	29	61	2	—	2
Totals	67	63	130	8	5	13

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

Promotion of Cleanliness.

Cases of uncleanness are dealt with at the cleansing station attached to the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury.

A D.D.T. emulsion is the preparation used for the treatment of verminous conditions of the head and benzyl benzoate emulsion for the treatment of scabies.

During 1951, there was one case of head lice and one case of scabies amongst pre-school children, and no cases of scabies amongst adults.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Children suffering from orthopaedic defects are seen by the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the School Clinic.

Nursing Homes.

There are no nursing homes registered or known to exist in Dewsbury.

Treatment Centres and Clinics at end of 1951.

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	Westborough Methodist Schoolroom, Green Lane Whitley Methodist Schoolroom Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton Chidswell Methodist Chapel, Shaw Cross	Monday, 2 p.m. Alternate Mondays at 2 p.m. Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Wednesday 2 p.m. Saturday 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. (for foods only).
Ante-Natal Clinics	Thornhill Council Offices Ravensthorpe Council Offices Moorlands Maternity Home	Thursday 2 p.m. Friday 2 p.m. Monday 10-30 a.m. Monday 2 p.m.
	Thornhill Council Offices Moorlands Maternity Home	Wed. 10-30 a.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Thurs. 2 p.m. Friday 10-30 a.m.
Post-Natal Clinic	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton Moorlands Maternity Home	Thursday 10-30 a.m. By appointment. alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Mon., 2 p.m.
Relaxation Classes	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Thursday 2 p.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 2 p.m., 2nd Thursday in the month.
Diphtheria Immunisation	School Clinic, Halifax Road All Child Welfare Clinics	Saturday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. Clinic day.
*Tuberculosis	Northfields House, Bath St.	Monday 6 p.m. Thursday 2 to 4 p.m.
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Daily. Medical Officer attends :— Monday 2 to 4 p.m. Thursday 10-30 to 12 noon. Friday 5 to 8 p.m.

*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health to require the removal to hospital or institution, subject to approval by a court, of persons who

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No one was removed to hospital under this section during the year 1951.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

One application was received during the year for registration under this Act. The number of children provided for being 8.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
AREA

WATER.

Mr. D. E. Strachan, Water Engineer and Manager, has kindly supplied the following details of the public water supply in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Dewsbury County Borough receives water in bulk from three sources, namely :—

1. The works of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.
2. The Corporation of Bradford.
3. The Corporation of Halifax.

Dewsbury Corporation is not responsible for production and treatment of Halifax and Bradford supplies, but is indirectly responsible in that respect for the Board water, being the larger partner in the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

In 1951, the proportions of water from each source were :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board | 74% |
| 2. Bradford Corporation | 16% |
| 3. Halifax Corporation | 10% |

There has been no change in the source of supply or method of distribution. New water mains have been laid to a Corporation housing site at Chickenley Lane, and a new 9-ins. main has been laid in Forge Lane. Small extensions to existing mains have been made to private building sites. Old mains in various streets have been relaid with new ones. Two new steel tanks have been erected at Bee-Boo, Whitley, and at Grange Moor, replacing the old tanks there.

All houses in the area, except for a few isolated cottages, are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, with no standpipe supplies.

The rate of consumption per person in 1951 was 22·4 gallons per day for domestic purposes including small trade users, and 27·8 gallons per day for measured trade supplies.

The chemical analyses of the waters supplied to the consumer do not show the water to have any liability to plumbo-solvent action.

No contamination has taken place nor has any been suspected.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike joint supply is treated by the addition of slaked lime and chlorine; the second and third supplies are treated by their respective authorities and details of treatment are not available.

No restriction of supplies was made during the year 1951.

Public Water Supply — Bacteriological Analysis.

	COLLECTION SIDE				SUPPLY SIDE										
	PRE-TREATMENT				AFTER-TREATMENT										
	Streams		Reservoirs		Reservoirs					Depots			Household	Total House Taps	
Stream Supply at Dunford Reserv.	Upper Windle-den Reserv. Stream	Broadstone Reserv.	Harden Reserv.	Upper Windle-den Reserv.	Whitley Reserv. Inlet	Whitley Reserv. Outlet	Staincliffe Gauge Basin	Gawthorpe Reserv.	Squirrel Hall Reserv.	Edge Top Pump House	R'thpe. Meter House	Batley Carr Depot			
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.			4			52	30	45	48	50	48	48	49	18	388
(Highly Satisfactory)															
1—2 (Satisfactory)			1			1	11	5			2	1	1	2	23
3—10 (Suspicious in Chlorinated Supply)			5				6	3	2			1		2	14
Greater than 10 (Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply)							4								4
TOTALS			12			53	51	53	50	50	50	50	50	22	429

* Analyses made by Dewsbury Analytical Services.
 Remainder were analysed by Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.
 The taking of house tap samples is arranged so that all the sources of bulk supply are investigated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. E. H. Staynes, Sewage Works Manager, has kindly supplied the following information :—

There are three sewage purification works serving the Borough, situated at Mitchell Laithes, Ravensthorpe and Smithy Brook, dealing with daily dry weather flows of 6,350,000, 1,000,000 and 25,000 gallons respectively.

The increase in the flow to Mitchell Laithes is brought about by reason of the fact that the work in connection with the interception of sewage previously treated at Millbank (Thornhill) Works, was completed on 17th July, 1951, and consequently Millbank Works has ceased to function since that date.

The flow to Ravensthorpe Works shows no alteration, and the treatment plant is still somewhat under capacity, although effluents discharged to the Spen Beck have been for the most part satisfactory.

The Inquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, into the scheme of extensions to the Mitchell Laithes Works, was held on 3rd October 1951. The sanction of the Minister is awaited before work can commence.

Notwithstanding the overloading of the treatment plant at Mitchell Laithes, analytical results during the past year have shown that a considerable measure of purification has been obtained.

Mr. J. S. G. Holmes, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has furnished the following information with regard to sewage disposal :—

The main extensions to the sewerage system have consisted of the Foul and Surface sewerage of the second and final portion of the Chickenley Housing Site. The laying of the intercepting sewers at Thornhill Lees, mentioned in the 1950 report, has been completed, and all sewage discharging to the Mill Bank Disposal Works was diverted to Mitchell Laithes on the 18th July, 1951.

Schemes at present under consideration include the sewerage of the Wakefield Road Housing Site, the culverting of portions of the Chickenley and Pildacre Becks and Canker Dyke, and surface water sewerage in the Thornhill and Earlsheaton areas.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The information in this section has been kindly contributed by Mr. M. Lovett, Chief Inspector, Yorkshire Ouse River Board, Wakefield :—

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority responsible for dealing with matters relating to pollution prevention, land drainage and fishery interests, so far as the River Calder and its tributaries are concerned.

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their entire length effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and manufactories. The problem of preventing pollution is complicated owing to the small normal flow in proportion to the volume of effluents which discharge into the river. At Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the dry weather flow is normally about 95 million gallons per day, but during the drought of 1949 the dry weather flow was often as low as 50 million gallons per day. Of the flow of 95 million gallons, one-third can easily be accounted for by effluents from sewage works. In addition, there are millions of gallons of treated trade effluents discharged to the river and its tributaries, so that the amount of used water in the river is at least 50% of the total. If it were not for the compensation water from reservoirs of water undertakings there would be little clean dilution water reaching the river during droughts.

The Board give assistance where aid is sought, to manufacturers, particularly in respect of new industries which give rise to waste liquids requiring special treatment. The Board is of the opinion that the most efficient and economical means of dealing with trade effluents is by draining them into the sewers for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities.

During the year ending 31st December, 1951, there has been little change in the condition of the River Calder and its tributary streams where they enter the County Borough area.

Only slow progress is being made with the extensions at the Huddersfield County Borough Sewage Works owing to the shortage of steel supplies.

Many schemes for improved methods of dealing with sewage and industrial effluents, including those for Colne Valley, Holmfirth and Sowerby Bridge, are contemplated, but the carrying out of these schemes is dependent on the Government's capital expenditure programme.

Improvements are being carried out which should reduce still further the discoloration of the water in the Spennings River, by chemical effluent.

The Dewsbury (Batley) Beck has been maintained in its improved condition, but nothing has been done within the County Borough regarding the cleaning out of deposited solids.

A Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inquiry was held on 3rd October, 1951, into the Corporation's application for sanction to a loan of £250,000 for extensions at Mitchell Laithes Sewage Works, but no decision has yet been reached by the Ministry.

The River Board is concerned at the rise in river water temperature brought about by the delivery of hot condensing water from electricity generating stations. A water cooling tower is at present being erected at the Thornhill Power Station.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Mr. R. H. Betts (Baths Superintendent) has supplied the following information :—

There are two swimming baths, each of 52,500 gallons capacity, owned by the Corporation and situated in Wellington Road, Dewsbury.

The only remedial baths in operation are Turkish, Russian, Vapour, Zotofoam, and Q-Ray Baths which are given without a medical certificate.

The Water Purification and Filtration Plant deals with the water at the rate of 33,000 gallons per hour with a turnover of approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours, sterilisation of the water is carried out by an M.S.P.C.M. type solution feed vacuum chlorinator, also an automatic vacuum chemical solution feeder. The chlorinator introduces to the water a regulated dose of liquid chlorine whilst the chemical feeder introduces a regulated dose of soda ash. In order to precipitate the water in the filters small quantities of aluminoferric are added from time to time.

The dose of chlorine required varies with the degree of pollution of the water and, of course, the number of bathers. It is found, however, that in order to maintain a high standard of purity, it is necessary to inject sufficient chlorine to give a reading by ortho-toluidine test of 1.50 to 3 parts per million ; should, however, the bathing load be exceptionally heavy, then a heavier dose of chlorine, up to 10 parts per million, is administered when the bath is closed and the pool is left undisturbed overnight. Should it be found next morning that the chlorine has not disappeared entirely the excess or surplus can easily be removed by an injection of sodium thio-sulphate.

In order to keep a p.H. value of 7.4 to 8 as may be desired a regulated dose of soda ash solution is added to the water.

Examination of the water is carried out morning and afternoon and is done by a levibond comparator using ortho-tolidine reagent for chlorine, and phenol red for alkalinity.

The Sanitary Department take samples of water periodically for bacteriological and chemical tests.

The Baths are very well attended and used extensively by the school children, and the proficiency in swimming by the children and others is of a very high standard.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT
1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three ante-natal clinics in the Borough administered by the Corporation, these are situated at Moorlands Maternity Home, Thornhill Council Offices, and Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton.

Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, have a maternity wing and Dewsbury mothers are admitted on recommendation from the Medical Officer of Health. Staincliffe administer their own ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

The Corporation ante-natal clinics provide ante-natal care for all mothers, Dewsbury residents and non-residents, confined in Moorlands Maternity Home, and for Dewsbury mothers having domiciliary confinements.

The following table shows the attendance at the Corporation ante-natal clinics during 1951 :—

	<i>First Attendances</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances</i>	<i>Total Attd.</i>
Moorlands Maternity Home Cases :			
Dewsbury mothers ...	560	4111	4671
Non-residents ...	219	972	1191
Domiciliary Cases :			
Dewsbury mothers ...	132	495	627
Totals ...	911	5578	6489

Routine blood tests are taken from every patient, these are sent to Leeds Blood Transfusion Centre for Group and Rhesus tests, and to Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield, for Wasserman and Kahn tests.

During 1951 the number of tests carried out were as follows :—

Rhesus Tests.

Dewsbury patients :	Rh positive	...	...	...	376
	Rh negative	...	...	...	62
	Rh'' Rh or Rh'' rh	...	...	...	3
	Repeat Tests	...	...	...	220
Number of Rhesus tests on husbands of Dewsbury patients					64

Wasserman and Kahn Tests.

Number of Wasserman and Kahn tests on Dewsbury patients 691

Haemoglobin Findings.

Haemoglobin estimations are taken as routine from every patient and during the year 710 tests were taken. These examinations were carried out at the laboratory of the Dewsbury General Hospital.

Pregnancy Tests.

During 1951 four pregnancy tests were made (1 was positive and three were negative).

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The Post-Natal Clinic administered by the Corporation is held at Moorlands Maternity Home and as in the case of the ante-natal clinics, it is attended by non-residents confined in Moorlands Maternity Home as well as by Dewsbury Mothers.

The following table gives details of attendances during 1951 :—

	<i>First Attendances</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances</i>	<i>Total Attd.</i>
Dewsbury mothers ...	397	65	462
Non-residents ...	65	18	83
Total ...	462	83	545

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS—

STAINCLIFFE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The number of attendances by Dewsbury mothers at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics at Staincliffe during 1951 were as follows :—

Ante-Natal :	First Visits ...	120
	Subsequent Visits	450
Post-Natal :	First Visits ...	70
	Subsequent Visits	Nil

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics were as follows :—

Clinic	Under one year		Over one year		Cases seen by M.O.
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent	
Dewsbury	199	1689	7	379	457
Thornhill	136	1783	3	390	338
Ravensthorpe	173	2298	1	374	409
Earlsheaton	126	1551	4	684	379
Shaw Cross	38	433	3	152	77
Whitley	5	93	—	77	—
Westborough	67	920	2	236	170
TOTALS	744	8767	20	2292	1830

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 78·3% of the number of infants born during the year, an increase of 6·2% on the 1950 figure.

The amount of Milk Foods distributed at these Centres was 28,250 lbs.

The Welfare Clinics continue to be well patronised and during the year 1,744 children attended these centres. The primary object of these clinics is not to treat disease but to advise mothers in the proper nurture of their children and to ensure that the infants are growing and developing normally. If any defects are observed they are referred to the family doctor.

In order to encourage the mothers to discuss their problems freely with the nurse or doctor it is essential to create a friendly atmosphere.

A new clinic was opened on 12th February, 1951, in the Westborough Methodist Schoolroom, Green Lane, Dewsbury, to serve the residents of the Westborough area.

Vitamin Supplements.

Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil are distributed through the Child Welfare Clinics.

Cod Liver Oil and also Vitamin A and D Tablets are obtainable free of cost. Mothers may obtain orange juice at 5d. per bottle.

The “take-up” of these supplements expressed as a percentage of “potential” is set out below. Comparison with the “take-up” in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire shows that Dewsbury mothers are not taking as much advantage of the scheme as they might, and that the “take-up” generally in all areas is very poor.

Take-up as Percentage of Weekly Potential :—

	Orange Juice.	Cod Liver Oil.	A & D Tablets.
Dewsbury	24·2	17·1	28·1
per 13 weeks	20·7	23·0	31·0
	19·4	23·7	29·5
	21·1	21·1	32·5
East & West Ridings	25·3	25·3	35·2
per 13 weeks	29·27	23·69	34·23
	24·06	25·7	33·56
	23·5	27·2	33·2

The Food Executive Officer, Batley, has kindly supplied these figures.

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer—J. R. Tuxford.

Dental treatment continued to be available for expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children at the Dental Clinic at Northfields House, Halifax Road, as in 1950.

The treatment was on a more restricted scale than in 1950, due to the fact that I was without skilled chairside assistance for five months, which fact considerably lengthened the time required for treatment of a patient.

The percentage of mothers requiring dentures shows a slight increase (28% in 1950, 29% in 1951). Most of the mothers attending, express a desire to keep their own teeth if possible, but in some cases total extractions are necessary. Quite a number of these cases have had no regular dental treatment for years, in some instances the last time being when they attended the School Dental Clinic and had treatment there. I think, however, that some mothers profit by their own experiences, and if they have small children they bring them with them when attending, so that in the words of one mother "I don't want his teeth to get into the same state as mine are."

The lack of regular general anaesthetic sessions is keenly felt, as when multiple extractions are necessary in various quadrants of the month, if a local anaesthetic is used the number of visits required is more. In most cases a general anaesthetic is the more useful for a pre-school child, both from the point of suitability and time saving.

Dentures, as well as other forms of dental treatment are available free of charge for expectant mothers and nursing mothers until the child is one year old.

Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	73	73	*94	72
Children under five	48	43	43	41

*21 cases examined in 1950 are included in this figure as they were either treated, or treatment was completed, in 1951.

Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	183	64	7	114	72	—	—	—	23	19
Children under five	97	46	11	1	5	4	3	—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE, 1951.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children
Actually inspected ...	73	48
Selected for treatment ...	73	43
Appointments made ...	388	35
Appointments kept ...	319	35
Casual attendances ...	9	46
Total attendances for treatment ...	328	81
Number of fillings ...	114	1
Number of teeth filled ...	100	1
Number of Extractions ...	183	97
Number of local anaesthetics ...	64	46
Number of general anaesthetics ...	7	11
Number of teeth extracted under general anaesthetic ...	26	21
Other operations to teeth and gums ...	72	5
Other operations denture work ...	143	—
Number dentures fitted ...	42	—
Number patients supplied with dentures ...	27	—
Number silver nitrates ...	—	4
Number dressings ...	—	3
Number patients made dentally fit ...	72	41

DAY NURSERIES.**Eightlands Day Nursery.**

This nursery was open on 249 days. The attendances were as follows :—

Age.	0—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	Over 2 yrs.	Total.
Attendances ...	1317	3005	1632	5954

The number of approved places is 35 and the average attendance was 24.

29 children were affected by chickenpox, 24 by whooping cough, 2 by measles and 2 by mumps. There were no cases of diphtheria.

The maximum attendance was 36 (9 under 1 year of age and 27 over 1 year) and the minimum attendance was 6 (1 under 1 year of age and 5 over 1 year). The nursery was closed for one holiday week but was not closed on account of infectious disease.

Low attendances were experienced in April and May due to an outbreak of chickenpox and in June and July due to whooping cough.

There were 35 children on the rolls at the end of the year, all the mothers concerned were working full-time.

At the end of the year the nursing staff numbered 8 and were comprised as follows : Matron, Deputy Matron, Staff Nurse, and 5 Nursery Assistants.

Ravensthorpe Day Nursery.

This nursery was open on 249 days. The attendances were as follows :—

Age.	0—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	Over 2 yrs.	Total.
Attendances ...	1395	2617	1865	5877

The number of approved places is 35 and the average attendance was 24.

Measles affected 13 children, whooping cough 6, scarlet fever 1, and chickenpox 1. There were no cases of diphtheria.

The maximum attendance was 43 (11 under 1 year and 32 over 1 year) and the minimum attendance was 4 (2 under 1 year and 2 over 1 year). The nursery was closed for one holiday week but was not closed on account of infectious disease.

Low attendances were experienced in January and February due to measles and influenza and in October, November and December due to mothers working short-time owing to the slump in the textile trade.

There were 34 children on the rolls at the end of the year, 27 of the mothers concerned were working full-time and the remainder part-time.

At the end of the year the nursing staff numbered 9, comprised as follows : Matron, Deputy Matron, Nursery Nurse, 4 Nursery helpers and 2 Nursery students.

The Nursery students continue to reside at Eightlands Day Nursery, but their practical training is carried out at Ravensthorpe.

The gross cost of the two nurseries for the year ending 31st March 1952 was £9,050 ; parental contributions being £617.

Daily Minders.

There were no daily minders receiving fees from the authority under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, at the end of the year.

Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes provided by the authority, but three expectant mothers were sent to homes, payment being made by the authority on an *ad hoc* basis.

Illegitimate Children.

The authority do not employ a Social Worker for the purpose of Circular 2866.

The mothers of illegitimate children are visited by the Health Visitors, who offer advice on the care of, and the services available for such children.

MIDWIVES SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 23).

There are four domiciliary midwives employed by the Corporation, all of whom are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board. Each midwife has a gas and air apparatus.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out. In addition the midwives attended 558 maternity cases who were discharged before the fourteenth day from Moorlands Maternity Home and Staincliffe General Hospital.

Domiciliary Midwifery—1951.

District	Booked during 1950 Undelivered at end of year	Booked during 1951	Total Bookings	Delivered during 1951 (excluding miscarriages, abortion, still-births, &c.)	Cases of Miscarriage including abortions	Patients transferred to hospital	Patients left district	Patients transferred to one of the other municipal midwives.	Patients not pregnant	Delivered by a doctor	Still-births	Patients undelivered at 31st December, 1951	Total to agree with total Bookings	Medical Aids	Gas & Air		Patients receiving ante- natal care from own doctor	Patients having no ante- natal care
															As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse		
I.	14	76	90	52	—	6	1	12	1	—	2	16	90	2	35	—	30	1
II.	22	71	93	60	—	5	1	18	—	—	—	9	93	5	52	—	31	2
III.	17	67	84	45	1	8	1	8	—	—	2	19	84	4	17	—	14	—
IV.	24	71	95	38	2	12	2	22	—	—	—	19	95	5	17	—	24	—
TOTALS	77	285	362	195	3	31	5	60	1	—	4	63	362	16	121	—	99	3

Hospital Midwifery.

The work of the two local maternity units in respect of Dewsbury mothers is shown in the following table :—

	Moorlands Maternity Home	Staincliffe General Hospital
Number of Dewsbury mothers admitted and delivered	*577	179
Number of Dewsbury mothers who had twins ...	6	3
Number of Dewsbury babies born :		
(a) alive and still-born	583	182
(b) still-born	11	5
Number of Dewsbury mothers refused admission ...	71	2
Number of Dewsbury emergency admissions :		
(a) social	—	—
(b) medical	10	6
Number of Dewsbury babies who were premature on birth weight :		
(a) born alive	30	16
(b) still-born	7	4
(c) born before admission	1	—

*Includes 1 mother delivered before admission.

The 71 Dewsbury mothers who could not be admitted to Moorlands on account of full booking, were subsequently admitted to Staincliffe Maternity wing.

In general it can be said that for all practical purposes, all prospective mothers wishing for hospital confinement were admitted to either Moorlands Maternity Home or Staincliffe General Hospital.

HEALTH VISITING.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 24).

The duty of a Health Visitor is defined as being “for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant and nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.”

The town is divided for health visiting purposes into areas, each health visitor being allotted an area.

During 1951 the health visitors paid 923 visits to expectant and nursing mothers, 6,332 visits to children under one year of age, and 9,437 visits to children between the ages of one and five. Other visits, *i.e.*, visits re stillbirths, infectious diseases, etc., totalled 1,118.

The health visiting staff numbered 7 at the end of the year, of these five are fully qualified, and 2 are approved health visitors. In addition to this number one student health visitor was training at the University of Leeds.

The health visitors have combined appointments as health visitors and school nurses, and such an arrangement provide for a child being cared for by the same nurse from birth until school-leaving age.

Summary of Visits by Health Visitors—1951.

District No.	First Visits		Subsequent Visits		Visits to Mothers		Visits re Still-Births	Visits re Infectious Disease	Other Visits	Total
	0—1	Over 1	0—1	Over 1	Expectant	Nursing				
I.	133	2	725	1285	65	—	—	87	36	2333
II.	185	9	571	1176	66	—	—	191	16	2214
III.	211	—	1482	1705	43	—	—	53	11	3505
IV.	68	1	456	1056	50	10	—	—	330	1971
V.	140	2	479	1244	90	45	5	74	151	2230
VI.	109	21	927	1443	149	334	—	116	20	3119
VII.	104	—	398	676	40	—	2	13	4	1237
VIII.	80	—	264	817	31	—	—	2	7	1201
TOTALS	1030	35	5302	9402	534	389	7	536	575	17810

HOME NURSING.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 25).

The Corporation are entirely responsible for the home nursing service and at the end of 1951 four whole-time and six part-time nurses were employed on home nursing duties.

The service is worked in close collaboration with the General Practitioners and there is every reason to believe that the work carried out is deeply appreciated.

The following tables show the number of cases nursed during 1951.

Statement of Cases Nursed, January 1st to December 31st, 1951.

Type of Case	Male		Female	
	No. of Patients	Visits	No. of Patients	Visits
Eye	2	45	—	—
Cardiac	22	354	25	720
Carcinoma	30	1059	35	988
Hemiplegia	36	916	54	2347
Tuberculosis	17	556	12	464
Diabetic	5	486	22	3185
Pneumonia	14	168	30	186
Pre X-Ray, Dressings, Scalds, &c.	52	349	87	879
Bronchitis	12	117	10	151
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	36	6	427
Other Cases	57	939	174	2649
Totals	248	5025	455	11996

	Children over 1 year and under 16 years		Children under 1 year	
	No. of Patients	Visits	No. of Patients	Visits
Pneumonia	3	11	—	—
Ears	6	46	—	—
Circumcision	27	160	38	192
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—
Worms	1	1	—	—
Others	22	169	4	161
Totals	60	388	42	353

	No. of Cases brought forward	New Patients	Discharged Convalescent	Transferred to Hospital	Left District	Died	Remaining on books	Visits to Patients	
								Men	Women & Children
Male Nurses	33	300	217	24	—	75	17	4615	752
Female Nurses	86	386	240	48	1	93	90	410	11985
Totals	119	686	457	72	1	168	107	5025	12737

Total Visits by Male Nurses ... 5,367

Total Visits by Female Nurses 12,395

Grand Total ... 17,762

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised during the year was 586 ; of these 512 were between 0 and 5 years, and 74 between 5 and 15 years, whilst the number aged less than 1 was 270 representing only 29% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

It is estimated that the number of children in the Borough immunised at the end of 1951 was 43·2% of those between 0 and 5 years and 73·6% of those between 5 and 15 years, compared with 46·3% and 68·7% respectively at the end of 1950.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	77
1936	...	10
1937	...	76
1938	...	26
1939	...	19
1940	...	1680
1941	...	1865
1942	...	1350
1943	...	1675
1944	...	751
1945	...	615
1946	...	526
1947	...	899
1948	...	758
1949	...	673
1950	...	624
1951	...	586

These 586 immunisations include 119 children who have received combined A.P.T. and Whooping Cough vaccine (Glaxo) in doses of .5, .5 and 1 c.c. at monthly intervals. Private doctors immunised 127 of the children against diphtheria and 30 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic).

In addition, during the year 306 children received one single boosting dose ; 280 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 26 were under 5 years, and it is apparent that a number of children who are immunised in the first and second year are not receiving a booster dose at school entry.

Vaccination.

The following are the figures of vaccination against smallpox :—

Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & Over	Total
102	21	3	69	195

These figures show an improvement over the figures for the previous year, when a total of 113 vaccinations was made.

In addition to the foregoing total of 195 vaccinations, there were 48 re-vaccinations during the year.

In spite of the improvement, the number of infants being vaccinated is meagre and does not confer any degree of protection upon the community in general.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27).

The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 6 Ambulances and 3 Sitting Case Cars.

The personnel employed numbered 13 and were under the immediate direction of Mr. L. Banham, the Council's Transport Manager.

The following table shows the work done by this service during the year :—

		Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
6 Ambulances ...		3755	257	5855	24178
3 Cars ...		5684	168	9586	46764
TOTALS	1951	9439	425	15441	70942
TOTALS	1950	12589	384	16561	79709

It will be noticed that there was a decrease of 1,120 in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year, and a corresponding decrease of 8,767 miles on the years mileage.

The comparative figures for mileage for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 are as follows :—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Sitting-Case Cars</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	29905	58604	88509
1950	30860	48849	79709
1951	24178	46764	70942

NUMBER OF REMOVALS												Total No. of Patients Carried
Accident and Emergency Calls		Booked Cases removed from Home to Hospital		Cases removed from hospital to :			Cases removed over 40 miles		Total Miles all Journeys	Total No. of Journeys		
				Home in Borough	Home out of Borough		Number	Mileage				
Street	Works	Home	Mat Cases	Others	Borough	Number	Mileage	Number	Mileage			
AMBULANCES :												
12	7	—	3	403	375	18	180	1	46	3280	619	819
9	2	—	4	258	212	2	16	—	—	2080	404	487
8	8	1	3	283	207	1	14	—	—	2799	415	511
12	4	—	4	288	292	2	22	2	114	2078	458	604
20	2	—	5	309	246	—	—	—	—	1898	362	582
23	7	5	4	226	259	6	81	1	104	2117	247	531
13	4	1	3	255	203	3	22	1	40	2313	261	483
14	11	4	3	169	194	7	53	—	—	1379	175	402
14	5	1	3	220	127	15	154	1	156	1859	202	386
14	9	3	1	170	135	5	31	—	—	1463	268	337
12	9	2	3	169	185	3	19	—	—	1308	184	383
12	4	5	2	174	124	8	52	1	41	1604	160	330
163	72	22	38	2924	2559	70	644	7	501	24178	3755	5855
TOTALS												
CARS :												
4	11	—	26	371	302	7	53	3	464	5279	572	724
2	—	—	39	298	292	2	66	5	228	3060	443	638
1	6	—	24	348	380	3	52	6	373	2752	583	768
—	5	—	30	350	341	8	119	6	344	3659	568	740
8	5	—	36	452	480	4	65	4	176	4369	484	989
10	10	4	18	413	380	4	84	10	442	4239	379	849
9	3	4	16	420	395	3	21	—	—	3790	414	850
11	7	—	18	379	331	8	123	3	271	4171	416	757
11	8	3	29	296	314	12	143	1	111	3939	395	674
3	12	—	39	416	443	15	147	—	—	4223	694	928
9	7	2	19	400	414	9	155	5	367	4124	361	865
4	8	1	20	378	385	8	81	—	—	3159	375	804
72	82	14	314	4521	4457	83	1109	43	2776	46764	5684	9586
TOTALS												

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 28)

Tuberculosis Visitor.

The tuberculosis visitor who is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients, attends the Dispensary Clinical session at the Dewsbury centre (Northfields House) twice a week and acts as clinical nurse ; this arrangement is a useful one as she is enabled thereby to understand the clinical state of the patient and this association with the chest physician renders her more useful to the patient in the care and after-care work.

Though the Regional Board have the responsibility of clinical care of the tuberculosis patients and now control on behalf of the Minister, tuberculosis sanatoria, dispensaries and mass miniature radiography, the domiciliary medico-social care of the patient and the families is a duty of the local health authority.

The work of the Tuberculosis visitor is set out below :—

Home Visiting.,

Visits to new cases	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment	...				855
Visits to patients re non-attendance at Chest Clinic	...				—
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria	...	...			95
Visits to contacts	...	...	...	...	280
Unsuccessful visits	...	...	...	...	63
Total	...	...	...	...	1305

Provision of Free Milk.

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year	...	74
Number of pints of milk supplied during the year		53,603

Convalescent Care.

During 1951 six cases were afforded convalescent care.

Loan of Nursing Requisites.

Goods were loaned free of charge. A deposit is payable when the item of equipment is collected, this is returnable if the requisite is returned in good condition.

Loans of various items totalled 172 during the year.

Health Education.

During the year full use was made of the advisory and information service of the Central Council for Health Education.

All clinics display posters on health topics which are systematically changed.

V.D. Social Work.

The Council joins with the West Riding County Council in providing the services of a V.D. Social Worker who is centred on Dewsbury General Hospital Special Treatment Centre.

Details of the work carried out by the social worker are set out below.

Number of cases followed up as defaulters :—

Syphilis	...	55
Gonorrhoea	...	45
Non-venereal		19

Of the 55 cases of syphilis followed up 50 attended the treatment centre, 4 failed to attend and 1 was untraceable. Of the 45 cases of gonorrhoea followed up, 30 attended the treatment centre, 11 failed to attend and 4 were untraceable. Two of the non-venereal cases attended the treatment centre, 15 failed to attend and two were untraceable.

Number of cases traced as contacts 29
(All of whom attended the treatment centre).

Number of Dewsbury cases notified as alleged
sources of infection 8
(of whom 5 were traced, 3 of these attended, including two who were in prison, the remaining 3 were untraced insufficient information being received).

The total number of visits made for all purposes including attendances at clinic sessions was 784.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 29).

The demand for this service is still on the increase, the bulk of the demand being on the grounds of Old Age, Infirmary and Chronic Sickness. At no time during the year was there less than 50 cases of this type receiving attention. There has been a decrease in the number of applications received for assistance during confinements.

The fractional system of employment is employed in as much as a home help attends a number of households in one week but does not split a morning or an afternoon for different households except in exceptional circumstances.

Maternity cases are given priority which often results in less important cases being deprived of assistance for a short time.

The following table shows the number of cases helped, etc., as compared with 1950 :—

Number of cases helped :	1950		1951	
	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time
Maternity	8	54	—	36
Others	112	12	157	1
Total ...	120	66	157	37
Staff of Domestic Helps at :				
1st January	7	8	12	6
31st December	12	6	19	10
Number of hours worked ...	10544½	13459½	15808½	12947

The Domestic Helps were paid at the rate of 1s. 8½d. per hour until 27th August, 1951, when the rate was increased to 1s. 10d. per hour. Uniform overalls are provided, travelling expenses are paid and household equipment is available, on loan, where necessary.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 51).

The Mental Health Sub-Committee is comprised of the Health Committee and meetings are held monthly.

No duties are delegated to voluntary associations.

An Occupation Centre is in the course of erection and it is hoped to open this before the end of 1952.

Care of Mental Defectives.

Institutional Provision.

At the end of 1951, there were 74 mental defectives from Dewsbury in Institutions. 40 were males and 28 females (plus 6 cases, 3 males and 3 females "on licence leave").

These defectives were housed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster ...	18	22
Rampton State Institution	1	2
Monkton Hall, Jarrow	2	—
Whixley Mid-Yorks Institution	2	—
The Mansion, Kirkburton	—	1
Winestead Colony	1	—
Westwood Institution, Bradford	1	—
Lemmington Hall, Alnwick	—	1
Oulton Hall Institution	2	—
Grenoside Institution, Sheffield	8	—
Aycliffe Hospital, Darlington	1	1
Meanwood Park, Leeds	2	1
Stansfield View, Todmorden	1	—
Castleburg Hospital, Giggleswick	1	—
	<u>40</u>	<u>28</u>

At the end of the year 3 males and 3 females were awaiting vacancies in institutions.

Guardianship.

There were 13 mental defectives under guardianship—8 males and 5 females.

Statutory Supervision.

There were 43 mental defectives under statutory supervision, 30 males and 13 females, and of these 24 were under school leaving age.

Education Act 1944, Section 57 and Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1948, Section 8.

Cases notified under Section 57 (3) 5 males and 2 females

Cases notified under Section 57 (5) 1 male and 1 female.

Authorised Officers' Visits to Mentally Defective Persons.

	Men	Women	Children under 16	
			Male	Female
3-monthly visits	S.S. 56 G. 24	14 16	72 —	28 —
Other visits in regard to	S.S. 210	5	32	5
	G. 9	—	—	—
	L.L. 20	12	—	—
	Inst. 22	10	13	—
Not ascertained	—	—	1	4
TOTAL VISITS	341	57	118	37

S.S.=Statutory Supervision. G.=Guardianship. L.L.=Licence Leave.

Inst. — Institution.

Mentally Ill Persons.

The following table shows the number of cases in mental hospitals at 31st December, 1951 :—

Name of Hospital	Certified		Voluntary	
	M	F	M	F
Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield ...	19	2	7	8
Storthes Hall Mental Hospital ...	32	56	5	8
Burntwood, Staffs. ...	—	1	—	—
	51	59	12	16

Admissions and discharges to and from mental hospitals during the whole year are shown below :—

Admissions :

Male :	Certified	...	...	...	6
	Voluntary	...	...	...	4
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	11
Female :	Certified	...	...	...	12
	Voluntary	...	...	...	15
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	5
					—
	Total	...	...	...	53
					==

Discharges :

Male :	Certified	...	...	...	10
	Voluntary	...	...	...	10
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	Nil
Female :	Certified	...	...	...	13
	Voluntary	...	...	...	18
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	Nil
					—
	Total	...	...	...	51
					==

The discharges include 14 deaths (7 males and 7 females).

Outside Cases.

In addition 1 male and 9 females were admitted to mental hospitals who were not ordinarily resident in the County Borough.

Work of the Duly Authorised Officers.

In addition to their statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts they are responsible for the supervision of mental defectives and this includes supervision of, and making reports on, mental defectives out on licence from institutions.

Mentally Ill—Visits

	Male	Female
Visits in connection with cases certified	20	36
Visits in connection with cases admitted voluntary	15	32
Visits to cases in which action was taken under Sec. 20 L.A. 1890	31	16
Visits made but no action taken	19	35
TOTAL VISITS	85	119
Cases removed to Mental Hospital out of office hours	11	8

Mental Health Worker.

A Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic is held at Dewsbury General Hospital. Dr. P. F. Fletcher is the Consultant Psychiatrist and the Mental Health Worker assists at this clinic.

The number of patients referred for after-care shows a slight increase on last years total.

A brief summary of the cases dealt with by the Mental Health Worker and under care at the 31st December, 1951, is given below :—

No. of cases under care at beginning of year	...	...	37
No. of cases referred during year	...	...	43
No. of cases discharged	...	...	51
No. of cases under care at end of year	...	...	29
No. of cases dealt with during year...	...	...	80

Classification by Diagnosis.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Psychosis	7	8	—	15
Psychoneurosis	2	11	—	13
Psychopathic personality ...	—	4	—	4
Amentia	3	1	1	5
Organic Reaction Types ...	3	1	—	4
Unclassified	2	—	—	2
	17	25	1	43

Referring Agencies.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mental Hospital	5	10	—	15
Health Department Staff ...	2	1	1	4
Consultant Psychiatrist ...	3	3	—	6
Hospital Almoner	—	1	—	1
General Practitioners	2	—	—	2
Remploy Factory	1	—	—	1
Citizen's Advice Bureau ...	1	—	—	1
Self referred	1	—	—	1
	15	15	1	31

Referred for After-care.

Storthes Hall Hospital ...	...	—	—	—	—
Stanley Royd Hospital ...	...	2	10	—	12
		<hr/>			
		2	10	—	12
		<hr/>			

Out-Patient Clinic.

Sessions worked at out-patient clinic during year	...	47
New Dewsbury cases attending at Clinic	... ..	110
Old Dewsbury cases attending at Clinic	... ..	439

Child Guidance.

Sessions on Child Guidance Clinic duties	260
--	--------	-----

Visits and Interviews.

No. of consultations at office (patients, relatives, etc.)	180
No. of consultations at patients' homes, etc.	... 306

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
(Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Finally so Diagnosed	Cases admitted to Hospital or occurring in Hosiptal	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	65	63	40	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	20	18	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	53	53	1	36*
Measles	515	515	3	—
Whooping Cough	334	334	9	3
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	3	2	3	—
Food Poisoning	6	6	—	—
Dysentery	56	56	3	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2	2	2	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	2	2	2	—
	1059	1055	82	41

*Some cases of pneumonia are not notifiable. The deaths from pneumonia are not related to the notifications.

DETAILS OF THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1951.

The number in brackets shew the number of cases in which a change in diagnosis was made.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	13 (2)	2	5	9	5	6	4	3	2	1	10	5	65 (2)
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	1 (1)
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	5	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	1	5	—	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	8	19	1	3	3	16	1	—	—	—	2	—	53
Measles ...	218	68	72	36	22	43	32	10	4	—	9	1	515
Whooping Cough ...	16	24	9	13	6	26	33	63	20	18	55	51	334
Typhoid & Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	2	—	3 (1)
Dysentery ...	9	2	34	6	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	56
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	6
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
TOTALS ...	267 (2)	120	121	67	36	94 (1)	77	79	31	23	86	58 (1)	1059 (4)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS. SHOWING AGE GROUPS.

The number in brackets shew the number of cases in which a change in diagnosis was made.

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2 (1)	5	6	13	30 (1)	6	2	1	—	—	—	65 (2)
Diphtheria ...	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	3	3	7	12	21	53
Measles ...	15	72	95	113	87	120	7	2	2	1	1	—	515
Whooping Cough	31	44	49	40	55	110	2	—	3	—	—	—	334
Typhoid & Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1 (1)	—	3 (1)
Food poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	6
Dysentery ...	7	15	14	2	—	4	1	3	5	4	1	—	56
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
TOTALS ...	54	135 (2)	165	164	155	267 (1)	18	13	31	17	19 (1)	21	1059 (4)

Tuberculosis.

Total Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1951.

	M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	85	58	143
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	42	90
	<u>133</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>233</u>

Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5	1	1	2	1	1	2
5—15	5	—	5	16	13	29
15—25	14	7	21	16	15	31
25—35	18	25	43	6	5	11
35—45	24	13	37	4	7	11
45—55	13	4	17	4	1	5
55—65	5	5	10	1	—	1
65 upwards	5	3	8	—	—	—
Totals	<u>85</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>90</u>

Tuberculosis Mortality 1951.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	3	3	—	—	—
25—	3	3	6	—	—	—
45—	5	1	6	—	—	—
65—	2	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.32 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :—Nil.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was voluntarily notifiable in Dewsbury from 1907 and compulsorily notifiable throughout the country from 1912. The following table shows the decline in the notifications and deaths from 1912 to the present time.

Tuberculosis.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1912—1915 (average)	107·5	31·7	139·2	51·8	16·8	68·6
1916—1920 (average)	97·4	15·6	113	42·4	11·6	54
1921—1925 (average)	43·6	9·4	53	33·6	9·2	42·8
1926—1930 (average)	38·6	15·2	53·8	36·6	9·4	46
1931—1935 (average)	41·4	18·8	60·2	32·2	7·4	39·6
1936—1940 (average)	45	21·6	66·6	22·8	5·8	28·6
1941—1945 (average)	31·4	12·6	44	20·6	9·0	29·6
1946—1950 (average)	24·8	16	40·8	14	5	19
1936	42	23	65	24	12	36
1937	55	22	77	22	8	30
1938	51	29	80	16	6	22
1939	32	15	47	25	2	27
1940	45	19	64	27	1	28
1941	39	19	58	28	6	34
1942	31	4	35	19	15	34
1943	32	10	42	20	11	31
1944	29	11	40	16	5	21
1945	26	19	45	20	8	28
1946	20	12	32	11	5	16
1947	31	15	46	19	9	28
1948	22	18	40	13	5	18
1949	26	20	46	12	6	18
1950	25	15	40	15	—	15
1951	31	8	39	17	—	17

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications.

Year	Cervical Glands		Bones & Joints		Abdomen		Meninges		Kidneys		Others		Total M & F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1943	1	1	4	1		2					1		10
1944	2	2	2	2				1			1	1	11
1945	4	7	1	4		2			1				19
1946	2	2	4	3			1						12
1947	1	7	1	4		1					1		15
1948	3	4	1	2	4	2	1				1		18
1949	5	3	3	1	4	1	2	1					20
1950	1	3	2								3	6	15
1951	3	3			1				1				8

Venereal Diseases.

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Dewsbury General Hospital.

Particulars of the number of cases, treated are given in the following tables :—

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT DEWSBURY & DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1951.

	Syphilis		Gonor- rhoea		Other Condi- tions		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	97	118	18	7	12	23	127	148	275
Number of patients removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same condition	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Number of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under Item 4) suffering from :—									
(a) Syphilis, primary	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
(b) „ secondary	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
(c) „ latent in 1st year of infection†	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
(d) „ cardio-vascular*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) „ of the nervous system* ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
(f) „ all other late or latent stages*	2	12	—	—	—	—	2	12	14
(g) „ congenital (under 1 year) ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(h) „ congenital (over 1 year) ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
(i) Gonorrhoea	—	—	17	6	—	—	17	6	23
(j) Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Lymphogranuloma venereum (Syn. Lymphogranuloma inguinale)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Granuloma inguinale (Syn. Granuloma venereum)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only)	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	19
(n) Any other conditions requir- ing treatment	—	—	—	—	18	14	18	14	32
(o) Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	75	36	75	36	111
(p) Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Number of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other Centres (civil or Service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	2	3	1	—	—	—	3	3	6
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 & 4	110	149	36	13	125	73	271	235	506

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
5. Number of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as " other conditions "	18	31	20	10	101	59	139	100	239
6. No. of patients suffering from :—									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
(b) Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
(c) Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
7. Number of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from :—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	2	14	—	—	—	—	2	14	16
(c) Congenital syphilis (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis (over 1 year)	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
(e) Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died :—									
(a) From syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) From other causes	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
9. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners... ..	2	3	2	2	—	—	4	5	9
10 Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	82	95	9	—	24	14	115	109	224
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10	110	149	36	13	125	73	271	235	506
11. Number of patients included in Item 7 who failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth and were suffering from :—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(c) Congenital syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Number of attendances :—									
(a) for individual attention by the medical officer(s)	1214	1477	204	139	465	278	1883	1894	3777
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., dressings, etc.	456	451	256	272	329	234	1041	957	1998
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1670	1928	460	411	794	512	2924	2851	5775

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	6

	Microscopical		Cultural	Serum		Cerebro Spinal fluid	Others
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea		For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea		
14. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre.	122	464	—	—	—	—	331
(b) Number of specimens from patients at the Treatment centre sent to a pathological laboratory	—	—	203	612	191	64	18

	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of :—								
(a) Patients	1	1	—	2	1	4	18	16
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker	1	3	3	12	1	1	18	23
TOTALS	2	4	3	14	2	5	36	39

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREA IN WHICH THE
PATIENTS RESIDED.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Dewsbury	West Riding	Total
Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—			
Syphilis	18	16	34
Gonorrhoea	18	5	23
Other Conditions	89	74	163
TOTALS	125	95	220

† "Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection," applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of Syphilis but considered (by Blood tests, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

*In order to avoid duplication, patients with cardiovascular syphilis who are suffering from syphilis of the nervous and/or other systems have been recorded as suffering from cardio-vascular syphilis alone.

Food Poisoning.

The annual return of Food Poisoning Notifications required by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1951, is included below.

Appendix D (i)

Annual Return of Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected).

- Local Authority—Dewsbury County Borough. Year—1951.
- Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to R.G.

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nil	Nil	3	3	6
- Outbreaks due to identified agents.

Total Outbreaks—Nil.	Total Cases—Nil.
----------------------	------------------
- Outbreaks due to undiscovered cause.

Total Outbreaks—Nil.	Total Cases—Nil.
----------------------	------------------
- Single Cases

<i>Agent identified</i>	<i>Unknown cause</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salmonella isolated probably		
S. Typhimurium 2		
Staphylococcus aureus ... 1	3	6

Appendix D (ii)

Food Poisoning Outbreak—Nil.

Cancer.

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1951 (1950) ...	106 (108)
Rate per 1,000 population 1951 (1950)	2·0 (2·03)

Deaths from Cancer in Age Periods :—

				M.	F.	Total
Under 15 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
15 to 45 years	...	...	...	1	4	5
45 to 65 years	...	...	...	18	24	42
Over 65 years	...	...	...	27	32	59
				46	60	106

Sanitary Inspector's Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Halifax Road,
Dewsbury.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dewsbury.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1951.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

On the various sections of the work of the Department I have commented under their respective headings.

In presenting this report I would like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their help during the year and express my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health for his ready assistance.

All the duties of the Sanitary Inspector's Order are the responsibility of the Sanitary Department except Cleansing. The District Sanitary Inspectors have rendered loyal service and the co-operation of all branches of the staff of the Department, inspectorial, clerical and workmen, has made the progress recorded in this report possible.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Staff.

The inspectorial staff consists of the Chief Sanitary Inspector with five District Sanitary Inspectors one of whom is appointed Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector. All the Inspectors hold the statutory qualification for Sanitary Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat and Other Food Inspection. Additional qualifications they hold include the following :—

“Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.”

“Smoke Inspector's Certificate.”

“Institute of Sanitary Engineers.”

“Diploma in Public Administration.”

The two vacancies for District Sanitary Inspectors which existed during the year were filled.

Three clerks and two van drivers/disinfectors (trained in rodent control) are also on the staff.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Adulteration.

The guide to Local Authorities for the rate of sampling is three samples for each thousand of the population. Taking Dewsbury's population as roughly 50,000 this is equivalent to 150 samples a year.

Sampling on a greater scale has been practised in Dewsbury, and 372 samples were taken for chemical analysis during the year. This is more than double the rate and is equivalent to 7·4 samples per thousand.

The number of samples taken during the past five years is set out below :—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
401	432	424	356	372

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000 equals :

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
8·0	8·6	8·5	7·1	7·4

The number of milk samples taken during the past two years has increased as follows :

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Number taken	114	111	122	201	182
Number adulterated	3	1	1	2	7
Percentage adulterated	2·63	0·90	0·82	1·00	3·78

Drugs :

Number taken	19	22	31	12	2
Number adulterated	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage adulterated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

68 visits were made in respect of formal Food and Drugs sampling and 282 visits for the purpose of taking informal samples under the Act.

**Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination
during the year 1951.**

Article	Samples Taken	Informal Genuine Adult'd		Formal Genuine Adult'd		Total Genuine Adult'd	
Milk	182	114	5	61	2	175	7
Ice Cream	65	56	9	—	—	56	9
Other Food and Drugs :							
Beef & Ham Paste ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Black Pudding... ..	6	6	—	—	—	6	—
Beef Sausage Meat ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Beef Sausages	8	8	—	—	—	8	—
Brawn	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Champagne Perry ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chewing Gum	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cockles	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cornish Pasty	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Custard Powder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Custard Pie	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Crunchies	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Faggot	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Fish Cake	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Golden Plums	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ground Ginger... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jelly	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lemonade	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lime de Lux	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Luncheon Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malt Loaf	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Pie	26	23	1	2	—	25	1
Meat & Potato Pie ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat & Veg. Pie	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Pasty	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Mussels	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Orange de Lux	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pears	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Piccalilli	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Polony	9	9	—	—	—	9	—
Pork Sausage	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Port Flip	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Potted Meat	12	12	—	—	—	12	—
Rock	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Salmon Paste	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sausage	13	11	1	1	—	12	1
Sausage Roll	3	2	1	—	—	2	1
Stop Barkers	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Syrup of Figs	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tomato Sausages	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Totals—							
Milk & Ice Cream ...	247	170	14	61	2	231	16
Other Food & Drugs ...	125	108	13	4	—	112	13
	372	278	27	65	2	343	29

Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
179	Milk ...	Contained only 84% of the minimum of fat required.
195	Meat Pie ...	Contained only 36.4% meat.
202	Salmon Paste ...	Contained only 51.2% fish content.
214	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 7.27% milk solids not fat.
217	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 3.20% fat.
218	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 4.77% fat.
257	Milk ...	Contained only 88% of the minimum of fat required.
289	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 6.84% milk solids not fat.
290	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 7.45% milk solids not fat.
305	Milk ...	Contained only 96% of the minimum of fat required.
306	Milk ...	Contained only 79% of the minimum of fat required.
310	Milk ...	Contained only 97.4% of the minimum of fat required.
311	Milk ...	Contained only 78.7% of the minimum of fat required.
332	Milk ...	Contained only 92.7% of the minimum of fat required.
349	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 6.16% milk solids not fat.
386	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 3.10% fat.
402	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 4.35% fat.
440	Ice Cream ...	Contained only 3.86% fat.
443	Champagne Perry	Was not champagne but pear cider.
444	Port Flip ...	Was a type of egg drink. Badly fermented and decomposed and quite unfit for human consumption.
470	Tomato Sausage ...	Contained only 43.4% meat.
483	Meat Pasty...	Contained only 18.3% meat.
486	Sausage Roll ...	Contained only 45.3% meat.
497	Tomato Sausage ...	Contained only 46.5% meat.
516	Meat Pasty...	Contained only 35.4% meat.
518	Pork Sausage ...	Contained only 59.4% meat.
526	Sausage ...	Contained only 41.08% meat.
532	Luncheon Meat ...	Contained only 41.4% meat.
535	Lemonade ...	Consisted entirely of some suspended matter with water.

65 informal samples of ice cream had a fat content ranging from 3.10% to 14.52%.

Warnings were given to the firms concerned in all the above cases, in the case of sample No. 443, the firm closed down.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Home killed meat retailed in Dewsbury comes from Spensborough where it is inspected at the time of slaughter. Meat is distributed to the Dewsbury butchers through the Meat Allocation Centre at Batley Carr, which is outside the Borough, although certain butchers receive their supplies by direct transport from Spensborough.

There is no official slaughtering in Dewsbury other than of privately owned pigs. These are inspected at the time of slaughter by the Sanitary Inspectors. Regular visits are also made to meat shops and meat inspected as allocated.

No. of visits made to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	52
No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls	...	...	...	533
No. of licences to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Number of visits to General Food Premises	...	...	...	898
" " Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	233
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	209
" " Food Preparers (including Meat)	...	...	...	605
				<hr/> 1945 <hr/>

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food was :-

TINNED FOOD—

Vegetables	...	...	261 tins
Soup	...	...	67 "
Preserves	...	...	23 "
Fish	...	...	137 "
Meat	...	...	450 "
Milk & Cream	...	...	291 "
Fruit	...	...	893 "
Other Food	...	...	15 "
			<hr/> 2137 " <hr/>

FRESH FOOD—

Cakes	...	...	4
Sandwiches	...	...	14
Rabbits	...	...	24
Sponge Puddings	...	...	84
Chocolate Rolls	...	...	56
Harlequin Rolls	...	...	22
Cream Rolls	...	...	5
Turkeys	...	...	1
Cereals	...	...	65 pkts.
Cheese Spread	...	...	80 "
Maccaroni	...	...	2 "
Sweepfat	...	...	19 "
Cake Flour	...	...	7 "
Gravy Powder	...	...	31 "
Soup	...	...	18 "
Pancake Mix	...	...	10 "
Beef Suet	...	...	60 "
Jelly	...	...	2 "
Crystallised Fruit	...	...	3 "
Pearl Barley	...	...	5 "
Flour	...	...	11 "

Lemon Squash ...	2 bottles
Fruit Salad ...	2 "
Crushed Pineapple ...	1 "
Tomato Ketchup ...	2 "
Pears ...	2 "
Plums ...	4 "
Salad Cream ...	12 "
Gravy Browning ...	3 "
Sauce ...	4 "
Coffee & Chicory ...	1 "
Mustard ...	1 jars
Fish Paste ...	22 "
Plums ...	4 "
Mincemeat ...	1 "
Pineapples ...	6 "
Chicken ...	1 "
Pears ...	139 "
Apricots ...	2 "
Apples ...	3 "
Cherries ...	1 "
Red Cabbage ...	1 "
Jam ...	18 "
Raspberries ...	1 "
Oranges ...	1 "
Marmalade ...	1 "
Onions ...	1 "
Sauce ...	1 "
Salmon & Shrimp ...	1 "
Jelly ...	3 "
Peanut Butter ...	1 "
Pickles ...	18 "
Piccalilli ...	32 "
Ham ...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Rabbits ...	120 "
Biscuits ...	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cake ...	69 "
Cheese ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Butter ...	6 "
Sausage ...	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Prawns ...	66 "
Rice ...	68 "
Pork ...	28 "
Sweets ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fish ...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ stone
Pears ...	40 boxes
Cheese ...	29 "
Figs ...	13 "
Haddock ...	1 "
Dates ...	1 "
Cocconut... ..	6 ozs.
Cheese Spread ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Milk Powder & Synthetic	
Baking Powder ...	1 cwt.
Mussels ...	30 quarts
Kidney Beans ...	5 bags

154 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for the Methylene Blue Test with the following results :—

Designation	Satisf'y	Not Satisf'y	Total
Ordinary	12	5	17
Accredited	12	—	12
Pasteurised	63	—	63
Tuberculin Tested	21	5	26
T.T. (Pasteurised)	36	—	36
	<u>144</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>154</u>

99 samples of milk, after the Phosphatase Test, showed the following results :—

Designation	Satisf'y	Not Satisf'y	Total
Pasteurised	61	2	63
T.T. (Pasteurised)	36	—	36
	<u>97</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>99</u>

5 samples of milk subjected to the Turbidity Test were reported satisfactory.

40 samples of milk were sent for biological examination for B. Tuberculosis with the following results :—

Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	2	—	2
Accredited	2	1	3
Tuberculin Tested	10	—	10
Ordinary	21	1	22
T.T. (Pasteurised)	3	—	3
	<u>38</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>40</u>

ICE CREAM.

The quality of ice cream has continued to improve. The shortage of materials after the war led to the production of ice cream poor in food value. In spite of the difficulties a standard of 3·0% fat was asked for in the Borough, although in 1948 the Ministry of Food felt they could only enforce 2·5%, with the materials then available.

An easing of the materials situation led to the present legal standard of 5·0% fat, 10% sugar and 7·5% milk solids other than fat.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	136
„ Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	195

The number of licences under the **Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949**, held at 31st December, 1951, were :—

Tuberculin Tested—

Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	10

The number of licences under the **Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949**, held at 31st December, 1951, were :—

Pasteurised—

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	10

Sterilised—

Dealers (Sterilisers) Licence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	...	107
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	3

The minimum standard required for milk, as set out in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, made under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, is that milk should not contain less than 3·0% butter fat and 8·5% solids not fat. Analysis of milk samples taken under the Food & Drugs Act during the year showed the following results :—

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
January	6	3·60	8·65	—
February	6	3·43	8·44	1
March	10	3·53	8·53	—
April	34	4·28	8·52	1
May	48	3·63	8·56	5
June	19	4·07	8·75	—
July	9	3·71	8·58	—
August	12	3·96	8·65	—
September	11	4·21	8·61	—
October	20	4·27	8·74	—
December	7	3·73	8·59	—
Total	182	3·92	8·59	7

Percentage adulterated—4·0%

At the time of writing this report, this 5.0% fat standard has been reduced again, owing to shortage of materials. Presumably the choice lies between quality and quantity, and a policy of sacrificing quality is always regrettable.

It is interesting to note the results of analysis of samples taken during the past five years by this Department, which are shown in the following table :—

Fat Content	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.0% to 1.0%	1	0.9	1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0% to 2.0%	9	8.6	7	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0% to 3.0%	14	13.4	24	15.7	8	5.3	1	1.5	—	—
3.0% to 4.0%	44	43.3	42	27.6	25	16.5	2	3.0	3	4.5
4.0% to 5.0%	9	8.6	31	20.1	31	20.2	11	16.5	2	3.0
5.0% and over	27	25.2	48	31.4	87	58.0	54	79.0	60	92.5
Total number of samples taken	104		153		151		68		65	

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1951 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
April	25	20	5
May	1	1	—
June	23	21	2
August	12	11	1
September	4	3	1
Total	65	56	9

268 visits were paid to ice cream premises.

Bacteriological Analysis.

There are eight producers of ice cream with manufacturing premises within the Borough. Production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1951.

Not only are these premises regularly inspected but samples are taken also from vendors manufacturing outside the district.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows :—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.

Grade 1	...	...	4½ hours or more
„ 2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
„ 3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
„ 4	...	...	0

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one given sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a six monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples with differentiation for ice cream manufactured in the Borough and outside, are as follows—

Manufactured in Dewsbury—				
Number of Premises 8.	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Methylene Blue Test ...	21	9	13	9
Manufactured outside Dewsbury—				
Number of Premises 15.				
Methylene Blue Test ...	60	9	4	2
Number of Samples—129	81	18	19	11

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples—

Month				Meth. Blue Test	
				No. of Samples	
				Passed	Failed
February	...	...	..	2	1
April	...	...	..	35	25
May	...	...	...	21	14
June	...	...	...	21	11
July	...	...	...	13	10
August	...	...	...	12	8
September	...	...	...	25	13
Total				129	87

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

To deal adequately with insanitary dwellings is becoming increasingly difficult. There are many houses in the Borough which are worn out, although, of necessity, they continue to be occupied. These houses cannot be repaired at a reasonable cost and the only satisfactory solution is for them to be demolished.

Whilst a considerable amount of repair work is done, following action by this Department, the ratio of building repair costs to rent is regularly given by owners as the reason for their reluctance or inability to effect repairs. In many cases the repair work is done after informal notices under the Public Health Acts have been served, but increasing attention is necessary to follow these up. The policy of interviewing owners in difficult cases has proved itself and a measure of co-operation achieved. However it was necessary to report cases to the Council for statutory action, formal abatement notices being served in 87 cases, of which 76 were complied with during the year.

The difficulties of securing a reasonable standard of existing dwelling accommodation seem to become greater and the repair position worse, with houses fast falling into decay.

The classification of all new applications for Council houses is done by the Sanitary Inspectors and 418 visits were made for this purpose.

The tables which follow give some indication of the varied nature of the work of this Department under the heading of general sanitary administration :—

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns	Re-in- Inspections	Total Visits
Houses :			
Under Public Health Acts	1545	4921	6466
„ Housing Acts (Miscellaneous) ...	75	3	78
„ Housing Acts (overcrowding) ...	58	2	60
„ Housing Acts (classification) ...	402	16	418
„ Housing Acts (Individual)	124	14	138
Re Accumulations	70	74	144
Re Cellars Flooding	76	277	353
Re Water Supply	63	119	182
Re Yards, Courts, &c.	42	147	189
Visits to :			
Common Lodging Houses	4	—	4
Houses Let in Lodgings	5	—	5
Schools	45	3	48
Cinemas	39	27	66
Piggeries	76	11	87
Urinals	129	9	138
Street Gullies and Sewers	107	125	232
Markets	109	—	109
Offensive Trades	6	—	6
Stable Premises	28	—	28
Animals and Birds	37	11	48
Tents, Vans and Sheds	28	27	55
Refuse Tips	61	2	63
Miscellaneous	944	—	944
Interviews (Owners, etc.)	1031	—	1031
Visits for Water Sampling	43	—	43
Complaints.			
Number and nature of complaints received and investigated :—			
Dampness			69
Vermin—Rats and Mice			59
Bug infestation			18
Refuse Accommodation			22
Sanitary Accommodation :			
Water Closets			46
Cisterns			4
Water Closet drains			10
Overcrowding			7
Water Supply :			
Defective pipes			9
Miscellaneous			5
Washing Accommodation :			
Sinks			18
Sink Waste Pipes			2
Set Pots			4
Drainage			51
Water in Cellar			22
Inspections for Medical Officer of Health			58
Miscellaneous			91
General :			
Fireplaces			11
Roofs			49
Chimneys			10
Plasterwork			43
Eavesgutters			7
Windows			4
Total			619

Nuisances.

Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	...	1864
Nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2006

Action under Public Health Act.

Notices Served.		Notices Complied With.	
Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
87	885	76	972

Action under Dewsbury Corporation Act, 1933 (S.20)

Notices Served.	Notices Complied With.
111	108

Housing Statistics.

- 1.—Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 2108
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 7122
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... Nil.
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil.
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil.
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 885
- 2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 972
- 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—
 - (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of informal notices ... Nil.
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 87
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners ... 53
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 23
 - (c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.
 - (3) Number of Dwelling-houses for which undertakings were submitted and accepted by Council ... Nil.
 - (4) Number of Dwelling-houses made fit on undertakings accepted by Council... ... Nil.
 - (d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:
 - (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil.

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding :—

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings-houses overcrowded at the end of the year ... 251
 (2) Number of families dwelling therein ... 292
 (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 1229
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding ... 20
 (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year... 29
 (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 130
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil
 (e) Temporary overcrowding Licences granted ... 1

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

During the year 288 inspections, with 1,704 re-inspections were made of infested premises, and the necessary steps taken to clear the premises.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, requires every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice. I am pleased to report good progress in this work. The best results are secured where early discovery of infestation is made and prompt action taken. It has often happened in the past that business firms have not shewn an early appreciation of their obligation to keep their premises free from rats and mice.

I am pleased to report that more and more firms are voluntarily asking for the assistance of this Department and are becoming increasingly aware of the damage that can needlessly occur.

During the year two treatments were given to the Corporation sewers in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Borough Engineer co-operated in this work.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

161 routine smoke observations were taken, with the following results :—

- Number of boiler plants where smoke emission contravened Public Health Act, 1936, and Dewbury Corporation By-laws ... 2
 Number of boiler plants where no nuisance caused ... 45

47 inspections were made of boiler houses and plants, and appropriate action taken where nuisances occurred. Certain chimneys continue to give trouble with grit emission and a constant check is necessary. There is no doubt that the co-operation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power is invaluable in providing practical stoking demonstrations, plant testing and the allocation of better quality fuels.

Atmospheric Pollution
Record of Observation with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1951.

Month	Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)		Gauge Situate at Savile Town (Gas Works)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe	
	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
January	750	19.12	*	*	557	14.22	**	**
February	879	22.43	823	20.98	381	9.87	464	11.84
March	1037	26.44	1036	26.42	641	16.34	1280	32.60
April	684	17.45	797	20.30	557	14.20	788	20.05
May	1381	35.22	1223	31.18	788	20.08	1253	31.92
June	396	10.08	693	17.68	708	18.05	707	18.01
July	823	21.15	1435	37.18	957	24.50	1121	28.58
August	831	21.19	537	13.68	801	20.40	1032	26.29
September	671	17.10	884	22.54	433	11.03	802	20.42
October	1072	27.33	685	17.47	583	14.84	915	23.30
November	1048	26.70	1616	41.19	1402	35.73	2168	55.20
December	872	22.23	1113	28.34	801	20.41	715	18.22
Total Deposit for 1951	10,344 Average 862	265.44 per month 22.12	10,842 Average 986	277.06 per month 25.19	7,608 Average 634	219.67 per month 18.31	9,245 Average 840	286.43 per month 26.04

*Bottle broken by frost.

**Contents tampered with.

M.—Metric tons of soot deposited per 100 sq. kilometres.

E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.

Meteorological Report, 1951.
OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

				Rainfall	Sunshine	
				inches	Hours	Minutes
January	...	...	...	2·37	45	50
February	...	...	...	3·19	43	20
March	...	...	...	3·51	59	50
April	...	...	...	1·22	131	10
May	...	...	...	4·36	102	40
June	...	...	...	0·94	171	40
July	...	...	...	3·20	126	15
August	...	...	...	4·57	98	50
September	...	...	...	2·11	101	20
October	...	...	...	1·39	77	40
November	...	...	...	7·38	56	—
December	...	...	...	3·28	41	50
				<u>37·52</u>	<u>1056</u>	<u>25</u>

Rag Flock.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into force during the year. This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined. Premises where filling materials are manufactured now require licensing and 3 licences were issued in the Borough and one registration was made under the Act.

10 formal samples of Rag Flock were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst. All samples were reported as genuine and complied with the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. The individual results were as follows :—

Sample		Chlorine as Soluble Chlorides	
No.	Allowed.	Found.	
2	30 parts per 100,000	...	17·0 parts per 100,000
3	„	...	11·0 „
4	„	...	6·0 „
5	„	...	5·0 „
6	„	...	8·0 „
7	„	...	6·8 „
8	„	...	4·4 „
9	„	...	12·8 „
1a	„	...	9·0 „
2a	„	...	6·0 „

1 informal sample of Wool Flock was taken, which showed a result of 132 parts per 100,000 chlorine as soluble chlorides.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

10 samples of Fertilisers and 6 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

44 visits were made to registered premises under this Act. There were no serious contraventions of the Act, but minor contraventions were put right by informal action.

Eradication of Vermin.

Disinfection of verminous premises is carried out by gassing or by the use of liquid or powder insecticides. 7 houses containing 10 rooms were disinfested, and 20,113 articles of bedding, clothing, furniture, etc., were disinfected.

As well as formal action taken when verminous premises are found by the Inspectors, many people come along for advice and voluntarily enlist the help of the Department in ridding their premises of vermin. There is good and steady progress being made in this work and 81 visits were made under this heading.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	105
No. of visits to investigate cases of food poisoning	14
No. of visits re infectious disease contacts	8
No. of houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	108
No. of rooms " " " " "	172
No. of articles " " " " "	15,878
No. of library books " " " "	66

In all cases the bedding is collected by the staff of the Department, and steam disinfected.

Refuse Accommodation.

741 inspections were made, 43 ashpits closed, and 162 dustbins renewed or provided in lieu of ashpits.

Factories Act, 1937.

No. of primary inspections—Mechanical	131
No. of routine inspections	262
No. of re-inspections	94
No. of inspections (outworkers)	12

Inspections of Factories, by Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	73	65	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies :				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	284	277	11	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
Total	357	342	11	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	No. of cases defects found				No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	19	16	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not relating to Outwork) ...	6	2	—	—	—
Total ...	30	22	—	7	—

Number of outworkers ... 9

Sanitary Accommodation.

No. of inspections of W.C. accommodation	674
„ inspections of Privies, Pails and Troughs	88
„ Privies converted to W.C's.	6
„ Additional W.C's. provided	—
„ Cesspools abolished	—
„ troughs to W.C's	8
„ Waste W.C's. converted to W.C's.	3

Drainage.

The plans of all proposed drainage work are submitted to this Department and all new drains and alterations to existing drains are examined and tested. Details of inspections and tests made during the year are given below :—

Length of 4 in. drain tested by smoke	14,415 ft.
„ 6 in. drain tested by smoke	8,289 ft.
„ 9 in. drain tested by smoke	313 ft.
„ 15 in. drain tested by smoke	438 ft.
No of inspections of drainage	558
„ smoke tests—New drains	277
„ smoke tests—Existing drains	66
„ colour tests applied... ..	93
„ drains reconstructed	36
„ other tests	10

Shops Acts, 1912-38.

No. of Inspections of Shops	148
„ Re-Inspections of Shops	8
„ Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1951)	643

